including 17 females (14 pregnant and 3 non-pregnant) and 10 males, with 21 captured during the day (6 males and 15 females) and 6 at night (4 males and 2 females). No pregnant females were captured at night.

Body temperatures were significantly higher during the day (t-test: t = -5.178, $P < 0.001$), and ranged from 10.5°C to 14.0°C at night (mean = 12.5 ± 0.7°C), and 17.0–27.9°C during the day (mean = 20.8 ± 0.8°C). Sample sizes were too small to determine statistical differences between T_b of males and females at night, and between pregnant and non-pregnant females during the day. Day T_b for pregnant females (mean = 20.3 ± 0.8°C; range = 17.0–27.9°C) and males (mean = 22.2 ± 1.6°C; range = 18.2–27.1°C) were not significantly different (t-test: t = 0.765, $P = 0.451$). Body temperature during the day also did not vary with SVL, mass, or an interaction of these terms ($P > 0.05$).

In all but two individuals, T_b was greater than T_a (day = 6.2 ± 0.8°C; night = 1.2 ± 0.4°C). The two individuals with T_b less than T_a were captured during the day in the shade (T_b 0.2°C and 0.3°C cooler than T_a). During the day, T_b was typically 7.4 ± 1.0°C greater than T_f. At night, T_b was similar to T_f, on average 0.1 ± 0.2°C less than T_f. In all but one case, T_a was greater than T_f during the day and less than T_f at night (mean difference = 1.2 ± 0.3°C).

The data presented here confirm diurnal emergence and basking in *H. chrysosireticus* to T_b above ambient environmental temperatures. The daily T_b of *H. chrysosireticus* is similar to other species of New Zealand geckos. For example, *H. maculatus* on Stephens Island (Takapourewa) forage at night with T_b ranging from 10–13°C and by diurnal basking during the day their T_b averages 20.6°C in males and 22.6°C in females; T_b of the sympatric diurnal gecko *Naultinus manukanus* averages 23.8°C during the day (Werner and Whitaker, *op. cit.*). Pregnant females of other *Hoplodactylus* species have higher T_bs compared with males and their non-pregnant conspecifics (Rock et al. 2000. Physiol. Biochem. Zool. 73:344–355). Thus, it was unexpected that pregnant *H. chrysosireticus* have a T_b similar to that of males. Diurnal basking behavior in nocturnal species is attributed to, among other factors, embryo development (Rock et al., *op. cit.*). An in-depth study of the thermoregulatory behavior of *H. chrysosireticus* may help to reveal what drives these species differences.

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LEIOCEPHALUS CARINATUS ARMOURI (Northern Curlytail Lizard). **MOCKINGBIRD ATTACK; ASSERTION DISPLAYS.** *Leiocephalus carinatus armouri* is a well-established exotic species in Florida (Meshaka et al. 2004. The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. Krieger Publishing Co., Malabar, Florida. 155 pp.; Smith and Engeman 2004. Florida Field Nat. 32:107–113; Meshaka et al. 2005. Southeast. Nat. 4:521–526). Various avian species are predators of *L. c. armouri* in Florida including the Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) (Smith et al. 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:224). Here we report an attack by a *L. c. armouri* on a pre-fledgling Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos)* in Florida.

At 1853 h on 31 July 2006, a sunny early evening (temperature ca. 27°C), HTS observed a pre-fledging stage *M. polyglottos* on the blacktop parking lot surface at the Woolbright Road colony of *L. c. armouri* located in Boynton Beach, Florida (see descriptions in Smith and Engeman 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:245°246; Smith and Engeman 2004, *op. cit.*). The fence line shrubbery at the site had been trimmed noisily earlier in the day and it is common to find pre-fledgling *M. polyglottos* and other birds displaced from nests in the shrubbery in the parking lot after these disturbances (HTS, pers. obs.). Judging from its size, plumage, clumsy behavior, inability to fly, and plaintive high-frequency begging calls, HTS estimated the bird to be 10–12 days old, and 20–25 g (see review in Derrickson and Breitwisch 1992. *In* Poole et al. [eds.], The Birds of North America, Species Account No. 7, Northern Mockingbird. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C. and the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 26 pp.).

This initial observation lasted about 2 min when the Mockingbird hobbled east about 2 m into the territory of a large (ca. 12–13 cm SVL) adult male *L. c. armouri* and was attacked at 1855 h with a "rush" (Smith and Engeman 2004, *op. cit.*). It appeared the lizard was attempting to grab the bird with open jaws. The bird escaped, running awkwardly about 2 m, at which point the lizard broke off its pursuit. Within a minute, the lizard assumed a vigilant posture on a cement parking curb stop, a favorite basking spot for this individual, and performed assertion displays (tail curled, and "wagging" [rotating/twitching] to the right and left) (Cooper 2001. Ethology 107:1137–1149; Smith and Engeman 2004, *op. cit.*). At 1859 h, the bird walked slowly west past the parking stop and was attacked a second time from a distance of about 1 m. This time the bird escaped by hopping into the air and then running about 2–3 m, at which time the lizard again broke off its attack. The lizard then held this position on the parking lot surface performing assertion displays until 1901 h, at which time it returned to the parking curb stop. At 1906 h, an exotic adult Ringed Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia risoria*) ca. 20–25 cm and 125–150 g (mass estimate from Hedrick et al. 2002. J. Exp. Biol. 205:1389–1409) pecking at seeds on the parking lot surface passed within 0.75 m of the *L. c. armouri* and the lizard retreated to its burrow, stopping briefly at the entrance while curling and wagging its tail before disappearing. This final behavioral display is typical for this species in Florida (Cooper 2001, *op. cit.*; HTS, unpubl. data; Smith and Engeman 2004, *op. cit.*). The *M. polyglottos* continued walking west and the dove continued northwest. The *L. c. armouri* was still out of sight in its burrow when observations were ended at 1915 h. Most likely, the larger Ringed Turtle Dove was responded to as a potential threat with a retreat, especially in light of the observation of the similar-sized adult Northern Mockingbird as a predator of *L. c. armouri* (Smith and Engeman 2006, *op. cit.*).

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